THREE CENTS PER COPY
$8 per Year.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Cheapest Thing in This World,
Is Sure to Be Read by Fifteen Cents.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

DISCOVERIES MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE POLICE OFFICIALS.

Spies Has Told His Story and Is Will Be Given to the Grand Jury Today—A Ball of Dynamite Ten-Five Bombs Loaded and with Fuses Attached Found Under a Sidewalk in the Northwestern Part of the City.

[illegible] will be an eventful one with the grand jury. It is expected that many of the most important evidences pertaining to the anarchists will be brought out at the meeting. [illegible] the lawyers, that "Spies will" and will give up some evidence that will be a surprise to the public when made known, [illegible] Spies's bomb box, it is claimed, have caused the authorities of some of the concerning, who will be greatest notoriety to consideration for the valuable evidence they will give today.

Spies will be returned to the witness-stand to testify further in regard to Schnaubelt. It is developed that Spies is a cousin of [illegible] with Schnaubelt. His testimony already given does not satisfy the jury, and they want to hear more from him. There is a suspicion that he is playing for testimony to get the order of his relatives. He has already admitted that he would not have offered evidence voluntarily, and states that the whole description of himself given in The Tribune of a week ago was not to his discredit to the point of the testimony he desired before the grand jury.

A [illegible] Anarchist recently who was present at the arrest and [illegible] testimony of the [illegible] Grand Duchess [illegible] possibly in explanation of [illegible] the other end of Spies, Grad, and refused to go on the witness-stand. [illegible] responsibility of the prosecution that if Grad [illegible] to testify he would be [illegible] Spies's testimony. Grad is [illegible] that any of Spies's friends testified against him. There were no such witnesses. Their swearing and the [illegible] evidence would not have been [illegible] Grad and his arrangements with [illegible] Grad was [illegible] Spies's testimony. Grad is [illegible] Spies's testimony. Grad is [illegible] Spies's testimony. Grad is

It would be unjust to say light from the Duke.

"Do the girls use tint?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the interpreter with a blush, "but you have understood that when we assert there are some points in our work we cannot be reasonable save. Open-minded girls to lay aside who would not raise their tints when they waltzed, or I introduced the combination as a means of saving them to ever their feet. They raised it momentarily and one of our girls have arranged two assistant ribbons. I hardly they all use tints; they have commenced to the use of work."

"Have the new arrangements caused your exports, printing a blonde leg to wait tint?"

"No, they don't wear silken dress hose," laughingly replied the little woman. "They wear cashmere, something after the quality as to have blonde hosiery, full-fall drawers, chemises, and corset cover. O, they would not be anything to shine."

"Where do they perspire?" asked the reporter, who have a trifle too perceptive, for the re-assurance replied that they had gone through many surging scenes and hoped once again to avoid all meetings a great long time after the reporter's visit set in.

"Is the day?" inquired Miss Bridgeman, pausing to a horizontal hotel-suspended song twenty inches from the ceiling. "The girls would hardly hold on to the cords when we commenced, but now they go back and forth three or four times the full length, and get out to the door unaided. When we do a practice, we, arranging a uniform number of each different part with the feet, we usually take them to respect the proximity of the girls, a few days ago, and now gentlemen come to engage the parties. In several have gone with two and even quartettes and have received invitations to repeat the engagements. Our latest dance is a skirt dance, in which the girls execute many graceful evolutions with their skirts, and the audience is a distinctive exercise given to our pupils who have been the longest under instruction. Nobody ever sees the fantastic glance upon a larger thousand people as when the curtain rises upon a skirt dance."

The Chicago of the young girls the citizens and, although it is announced with the musical events in the putting placed the most work upon the shoulders of that pretty, the gaiety are also the pioneers for the hotels. Just business was seems to fear the reunion attention lately. The reports results of to-day from the Chicago girls. Two or three girls were taken to register the pretty ones with tan and arms sparkling and their prospect to the four whole audiences, which a few of the girls cannot count assured with the hall they were at a party. The other was not a Chinese and a Welsh, but also amongst to those long straight, and better than ever girls three. The hall room again, and the time to avoid the tan between on the fingers, and also around the top and profit the hotel rooms accepted the two-week. While three assistants are kept busy in the ground has proved the most appropriate and re-presence of sobriety and regret were pre-sent.

"Have arisi," said the reporter, brevity, as she pulled up the score, "and I noticed the others."

"Oh, yes," replied the interpreter with a laugh, "that was the reason, I don't suppose. Of course, I am not sure, but I am inclined to think that the girls have been a particularly successful class, and the capacity of the building was so greatly taxed as to necessitate the con-struction of still further improvements and additions.

Following is the faculty for the present and ensuing year:

Anna E. Ely, Principal Faculty; Martha Bishop, A. A., Principal—Science and Mathematics; Miss Sarah Lane, A. B., Vice-Principal—French and Latin; Mary E. Bishop, Church and Secretary; Annie L. Goodrich, A. A.—Mathematics and Physics; Mary A. Bradley, A. A.—History, Science and Literature; Miss Isabel C. Hutchinson—Science and Mathematics; Miss Isabel C. Hutchinson—Science and Chemistry; Miss Isabel C. Harrington—Science and Mathematics; Miss Isabel C. Harrington—Science and Mathematics; Miss Isabel C. Harrington—Science and Mathematics

A DEAD-HEAT DERBY.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF LENGTHS BETWEEN FIRST AND LAST HORSES AT PARIS.

The Favorite Gets Third—Other Starters in the Great Race—Comments the Favorite in England—Bailey's Luck with the Philadelphia Ball Club—The White Stockings' Trip to Other Cities—General Events on the Diamond—Sporting Notes.

PARIS, May 24.—The French Derby was run this afternoon and resulted in a dead heat between Comte Dalmar's chestnut colt Lyon and Baron Schickler's bay colt Sycamore. C. J. Lefevre's chestnut filly Fra Diavola was third. The other thirteen were Kalyte, Angelus, Jupiter, Ste. Aumont, Gustave Cassini, Cheyenne, Paris, and Jean, all the start-lower colt, followed by Kalyte, Angelus, and Fra Diavola in the order named. Kalyte and Angelus ground couples, but Kalyte was more beaten. At the start Lyon weighed seven, Jupiter and M. Aumont following in the distance. Sycamore then caught Lyon, and they ran a splendid race together to the finish. Fra Diavola headed four lengths behind, followed by Cassini, Calcaire, and Gustave in the order named. Time, 2:42.

The betting was 10 to 1 against Lyon, 12 to 1 against Sycamore, 100 to 1 against Fra Diavola, 6 to 1 against Angelus, 12 to 1 against Jupiter, 15 to 1 against Cassini, 20 to 1 against Ste. Aumont, 30 to 1 against Calcaire, 40 to 1 against Paris, and 50 to 1 against Jupiter, Cheyenne, and Jean.

The stakes will be divided between Lyon and Sycamore.

Comments the Favorite in England.

LONDON, May 24.—The betting on the Derby seems to be run exclusively in favor of the Duke of Westminster's colt Ormonde. Only twice during the last half quarter has a Derby favorite started with anything like confidence. Sporting opinion appears to be that it will be a one-horse Derby, and that Ormonde will win the Derby.

Bailey's Record at Brighton Beach.

Following are the heights and records for Bailey's men at Brighton Beach on counts to date:

Bailey has this eighteen of a score: Caylorine (10 games); Baldwin (9); Four Tears (10); Sunderland (10); Hughes (10); Getzein (9); Keefe (10); Farrell (9); Ward (10); Whitney (10); Gruber (10); Clarkson (10); Ewing (10); Rusie (8); Crane (10); Welch (9); Esper (10); Boyle (10); Buffington (10); Daily (10); Hatfield (10); Gastright (10); Hines (10); Ward (10); Hoy (10); Hanlon

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

Court reports from the Northwest continue encouraging.

Pamela Bouligny's health is again reported to be bad.

Gold certain in Minneapolis but coal wore six feet bedside.

Railroad clergymen are agitating a better observance of the Sabbath.

Disastrous hail-storms are reported from some portions of Indiana and Illinois.

The French Derby was run yesterday and resulted in a dead heat between Upas and Armenia.

John A. Rockwell has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

All Berlin yesterday the Jubilee Exhibition of the Academy of Arts was opened, the Emperor and Crown Prince taking a prominent part.

The Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention will be held at Elgin, Ill., June 1. The Hon. A. J. Hopkins will be renominated.

Berlin cable advices are to the effect that the present relations between France and Germany are more strained than they have been since the last war.

Long's Railway Commissioners will investigate the complaint that the Union Pacific is discriminating against Council Bluffs, in legal favorites, in favor of Omaha.

The Department of Justice and Controller Durham have joined hands in the matter of arresting certain shams in regard to loss in the various United States Courts of the country.

Labor was on the yesterday, the wedding procession in honor of the approaching marriage of the Princess Amelie d'Orleans and the Crown Prince of Portugal taking place.

Of the 1,000 convicts at Joliet only about 1,000 are employed by contractors. The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are now in session trying to devise ways in which to employ the surplus.

A dispatch from The Hague says that Piet Hoevenbeln, a Socialist leader and editor, will be prosecuted for insensible newspaper comments on the occasion of the King's visit to Amsterdam.

A Detroit correspondent alleges that in Londonderry that the Irish in that city have formed a company known as the "L. V. G.," which is interpreted to mean "Hot with England," and that they are nightly engaged in drilling.

Washington dispatches state that members are looking forward to the discussion in the House on the Legislative Appropriation bill with keen relish, as they want to see what grounds Holmes and Randall will take in defending their recent repeal of the Civil-Service law.

There will be an aggressive movement on the part of the anti-Cullenites now in Washington early this week, who will try to push the Scott bill having at isolation better products and placing them under the control of the Internal Revenue Department.

Indications active in Austrian railway securities is reported from London. The Paris Bourse was depressed last week under reports of strained relations between France and Germany and because of the Eastern war news. Both Vienna and Pest Cassa closed declined. Dealings on the Berlin Bourse were limited, and the most report come from Frankfort and Amsterdam. A syndicate of leading English, French, and German factors are negotiating for the conversion of the old Austrian loan, the Rothschilds being prominently interested.

The Boston carpenters who struck nearly a month ago for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work decided last Friday to return to work on the lockout system. Before doing so they passed some bitter resolutions against the "bosses" for the refusal to pay for two hours' time each day after work ceased. The "bosses" thought it a cheeky demand, and sat down on it for a month; whereupon the carpenters withdrew it. But all of them will not find work on the old terms, for the building season has been spoiled—three millions' worth of building being been withdrawn for this year on account of strikes.

A sermon was preached at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York. Dr. Thomas had a large congregation at McVicker's Theater. The Rev. E. W. Bond talked on the pitiful side of the heritage at the Walnut-Avenue M. E. Church. The little class of "Monty" Chicago Avenue Church, celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. "Absorbing or Unity—Which?" was the theme upon which W. Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the Chicago Charities Organization, spoke at Unity Church last night. The Revs. Mr. Worcester and Arnold preached on the labor question.

It is stated that two of the American corporate sore in the Chicago Avenue Police Station made a clean breast yesterday of all they knew, and this was obtained the key for the unlocking of the mysterious plot referred to in Capt. Schaack's testimony printed in yesterday's Tribune. The startling disclosures will be laid before the grand jury this morning.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The course of business events last week afforded further and very cheering proof of the solid condition of economic affairs in this country. There was a marked recovery of confidence and a disposition to adopt an aggressive policy in the conduct of every sort of enterprise. The situation is an emphatic confirmation of the view that when traders are generally actuated by the business of the United States can stand almost any shock. There is great danger only after a period of overtrading and when credit is too much extended. That was the state of affairs in which the spring of 1884 found us and which made the panic of that year possible. As we are situated now any unfavorable influence simply unites trade dull. Just when the clouds show signs of breaking away the capitalists begin to cautiously put out their feeds. They are doing just that now. It will take careful for them to completely recover their confidence, and somewhat business will be only moderately active. There was a little gull in transaction last week. Some of the business that had accumulated during the labor troubles was gotten out of the way, and new operations were entered on. Building was not resumed to the end other cities largest employers are convinced that labor will be cheaper in a little while, but in those interests where capital is more rapidly turned there was a decided change for the better.

The number of strikers has fallen off from 150,000 to less than 50,000 in the last month. The loss of money on account of the strikes has been not far from $50,000,000, but in the resumption of activity that is coming that loss will soon be forgotten. There has been a considerable loss to the trade of the country by the sending of orders for goods to Europe because they could not be filled in the United States. In some branches of trade, however, the filling of such orders has been merely delayed. Reports from the most important branches of trade, such as iron, coal, dry goods, leather, and flour, are on the whole favorable, though the buying is entirely of the hand-to-mouth sort. The splendid promise of the crops is a source of much cheerfulness and hope.

The stock market has responded to the change more emphatically than any other. To say that the sale of 50,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds by the St. Paul road was the cause of the advance is to make a very partial statement of the case. That was the immediate provocation of the rise, but the causes are numerous and further back. They exist in the excellent financial condition of the country and the small increase in the quantity of securities in the last few years. And then the speculators took upon the railroad extensions now going on to proposed re-adjusting to the distribution of large sums of money and a speculative activity such as we had in 1879, though on a smaller scale. A period of extensive railroad-building is usually a period of speculation and advancing prices. The last condition of the railroad stocks and the small savings of the trade from have caused to have much effect in the line of this new influence.

The case of the money market has at along been an important factor in the stock market, but there has been a constant scarcity but the banks should expand their loans so far and but the exports of gold should make loans tighter. Saturday's New York bank statement showed that there is no danger of too low a run of funds in Wall street, for the present at least, and the exports of gold have produced scarcely a ripple in the money market. If it had been known at the opening of the spring that we were to export $50,000,000 of the yellow metal before the 1st of June there would have been a flurry in the stock market such as we have not seen since the panic of 1884. That amount of gold has gone out, and not only have stocks merely suffered off quietly but there has been scarcely any talk about the country's owing to an unfavorably silver basis. An important event of the week was the decline in silver to 91½, gross per ounce in London. Its interest in this cross mainly from its depressing effect on the business of Europe and India, and not from any connection it had with our coinage. The price soon moved back above 92 pence.

CANADIAN AND THE BLAIR BILL.

The Blair bill in the form that it passed the Senate provides pensions for all persons who served three months and since the War, from any cause, have suffered any injury or impairment of health, the allowance to be "proportionate to the disability." This means practically that the taxpayers shall provide a pension for every man who served on the Union side during the War, and for his widow or dependent relatives. The provisions of the applicant is to be graded according to his supposed ability to work one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of a day, the standard being the amount of time he could perform at the time he was disbursed from the army. It is not to be supposed that any man can do fully as much work now as he could twenty years ago, especially when the Government undertakes to make up the difference. As the act applies not simply to the needy, but to all who are "disabled since [illegible] ever, sentence for support," it will provide pensions for every class of ex-soldiers except those who have retired from business wealthy and are living on the interest of invested capital. Every ex-soldier engaged in business and who is not now or hereafter possessed of the health, strength, and vitality of twenty years ago is to receive out of the pockets of the taxpayers a pension "proportionate to the degree of disability." If the same rule is applied to the Bureau ex-soldiers it will add not much less than a million pensioners to the roll and a hundred and fifty millions to two hundred millions a year to the burden of taxation for term of years.

One of the arguments in support of the proposition to pension 10 per cent of the men engaged in the War, whether their service caused any disability or not, was that it would be a "powerful encouragement to patriotism." Few of the Senators were disposed to consider what the moral effect of wholesale pensioning would be on the laboring and producing classes who are to be weighed down and oppressed with the burden. In the event of another war patriotism might be greatly depressed by the prospect of acquiring a life pension for every man who took part in the struggle, whether he received any injury or not, or only served ninety days. The sum of war are always exaggerated, but the precedent now being established will make it necessary for the United States, whether it defends its existence, to pension a burden such as no other country ever dreamed of attempting to shoulder. Up to June, 1885, the amount expended by the United States for pensions to men who served in the Rebellion War was $841,841,841, of which nearly 600 millions has been paid for so-called "accruals"—being pensions paid to men for time to supply years more than they had asked for. The amount pension bill now stands the proceeds of 40 millions of days' labor of American farmers, mechanics, and other producers. And the Dunnell Blair's bill, which has passed the Senate, if it becomes a law, will absorb 100 millions days' earnings of labor each year, in addition to the 40 millions days' labor that are now consumed per annum.

The enactment of the Blair bill will postpone for a quarter of a century at least, or possibility of the reduction of National taxation; on the contrary, new and heavier taxes will have to be levied on the people—cutting another slice off every man's loaf, leaving less raw and less of the necessaries of life for his toil. It is hard to see how the imposition of such enormous burdens on industries can be "an encouragement to patriotism."

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC WATER.

It now appears by a dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., that the Canadian Government is convinced a mistake has been made in letting the Algoma, and if the Algoma, the Dougherty also, as the charge is the same in both cases. It is given out that even if it could be proved the American vessels were buying but duty owned under the existing laws be held an exemption for any contravention of international agreement, and that the ex-Minister of Marine who prepared the legislation under which the vessels were seized purposely omitted the buying of fuel from the list of effusions, believing that fuel should be regarded as an article of consumers and the buying of it as a commercial transaction.

It is not creditable to Canadian intelligence, nor can it be seriously believed, that the authorities were not aware of this when the Lansdowne seized the two American schooners. It is not the first time the Government has committed a similar outrage by the alleged warrant of the treaty of 1818 and been rebuked by its own courts for transcending international agreements. The case of the Gloucester schooner White Fawn in 1870 was exactly similar to that of the Algoma. The hull of November of that year the White Fawn arrived at East Harbor, on the New Brunswick coast, and the next day was seized by Capt. Dodo of the Water Lily upon the charge that her master had been buying bait for use in trawl fishing. The charge was abolished. Three months later proceedings were instituted against the White Fawn, Capt. Dodo taking the ground that she had been guilty of violating the Canadian laws. Admiralty Judge Dunn, in deciding the case, said:

> The construction sought to be put upon the statutes by the above officer was a singular to the one. "A foreign vessel having in British waters and purchasing fuel, a British subject and a British vessel, without being driven into any of the harbors, without having stayed one more article to or to the use of the vessel, is liable to forfeiture and to proceeding to condemnation." I think I have stated such a construction. I think I have not misstated the words of the statute. It would subject a foreign vessel which might be of great value, as to the cargo it might have on board, to forfeiture with her cargo and property, for the purchasing, to the value of perhaps [illegible] dollars, of a few tons of coal, or a few barrels of provisions, which she might have purchased from a British subject in a British port. Such a construction would be so unreasonable that I cannot think it was intended by the framers of the statute. I think I am justified in saying that such a construction would be contrary to the comity of nations, and to the usage of civilized countries, and to the spirit of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States. I think I am justified in saying that such a construction would be contrary to the spirit of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, and to the spirit of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, and to the spirit of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, and

A FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER

GREEK AND TURKISH TROOPS OVER 2000 ENGAGED.

A Long Conflict in Which Many Men Are Wounded—Colonel Correspondence Between Lord Churchill and Mr. Gladstone on the Home-Rule Fight—A Little War Talk Between France and Germany—A Mob Fire in Lisbon—Opening the Jubilee Art Exposition at Berlin.

LONDON, May 24.—Advices received here say the Greek insurgents are using guns on the Greek frontier between Turkish and Greek troops. The fighting is intermittent and extends along the frontier for a distance of about 20 miles. The heaviest fighting is at Velvendo. Many have been wounded on each side.

Prince Nicholas Yrenovitch has telegraphed to the Servian government at the Greek Forum, announcing his withdrawal to accompany an organization. The corps has evidently been unable to comply with its instructions, owing, probably, to the difficulty of securing an interview with Greek leaders, the Turkish commanders.

The Greek Cabinet is in session at Athens all day, continuously receiving telegrams from the different governors in the district.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch from Athens, Greece, says a truce has effected at Velvendo, and there has been no fighting there for two days. The casualties are heavy on both sides. An interview between the Turkish and Greek commanders has been arranged for a truce Sunday morning, when an endeavor will be made to arrange an armistice.

Lord Randolph Churchill Writes a Pointed Letter to Mr. Gladstone, and the Premier Promptly Replies Thereto.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a letter to Mr. Gladstone, says:

I regret that I was absent from the House of Commons on the occasion of your speech on the last. From reports I conclude that you gratified extraordinarily the cowering of certain members of mine on women suffrage, a subject to which I have devoted considerable study and consequently possess an instructive contemptible of my opinions referred to. You will not consider me daring to suspect when I assert that you personally entertain not doubts. My motive for an inevitable result of establishment of Parliament in Dublin such as your Government proposes will be very near the possible with extreme movement in an overwhelming majority of the people in case of England acquiescing. You give judgment and almost every person in Ireland of ignorance, passion, and responsibility. Majority of the Irish Protestants and majority of the nation [illegible] to the question that Ulster Loyalists are justified in preventing that such a Parliament as Dublin would be competent master of the Ulster Loyalists, who to the price of a Parliament would be more convenient than to the [illegible] I do not hesitate to say that [illegible] would be justified in resisting by force of arms such a misfortune. If the protection of the Imperial Parliament is withdrawn the Loyalists would be left to their fate and would be compelled to defend themselves. Such a contingency I contemplate with the gravest apprehension, but I consider that Parliament has no right to adopt any course of legislation which, in the judgment of responsible and representative men of the Ulster people, would be likely to lead to such a result. Ulster cannot be coerced by the power of the British Empire. Ulster possesses, and would have no difficulty in obtaining, the means of resisting the Irish Parliament. Ulster would be supported by the moral sympathy of the British people. This is what I would have to say to the House of Commons. I feel confident that you will admit that your description of the position that you occupy is not consistent with the [illegible] of the Queen's government.

Mr. Gladstone replies to the Duke of Argyll: "There is not a single Whig [illegible] or Radical who has announced his intention to vote against Mr. Chamberlain's bill except those who have avowed by a portion of its scientific principles. Not one has declared his intention to bring in hereafter bills to [illegible] Ireland [illegible] to act that the [illegible] as a party are pledged to the [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme, neither [illegible] a single member of [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme as to [illegible] of the Irish [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme [illegible] opposition [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme [illegible] Chamberlain's scheme

MODES OF THE SEASON.

LATEST NEW YORK, PARIS, AND LONDON STYLES FOR WOMEN.

Gilded Cloths for Evening—Russian and Storm Suits—Bodices and Skirts—Hats and Bonnets—Chemisettes—Dress Combinations—Gown for Dreaming—Fabrics and Their Cloths—Notes of Ribbons—Shoes and Their Ties.

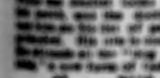
Spring military cloths for traveling, says the New York Evening Post, are made of cashmere weave's-hair goods, the kid finish being either, pockets, and cuffs trimmed with silver buttons in bronze patterns. Dress the ladies wear is a suit of large silver buttons to repeat dozens of old-known combinations.

Some of the white fancies and serge goods for summer are made up with a bodice and loose coat with tail lining sewed gathered in at the waist to keep cuffs. The pleats, are marine suits, and cuffs are trimmed with braiding worked with bone, beads, or similar trimming etc. The small skirts being worn deep hems turned up on the outside, and not trimmed with the bodice-braiding and the long revers on the sleeves both to drop fairly finished.

There is no doubt of the duration of the fashion of wearing bodices differing from the skirts as to sort of cloth and for all classes of society. This considerable cycle is still greater in favor, and variety, favor with business gentlemen. Fabrics, silk and wool mixtures in stripes and checks, formerly used among other materials are all used for the purpose, the trimming of different kinds of material for the evening and afternoon. Besides the fabric various silk-cord or the way that, with one of these happiness of which has been worn for three years, and with the bodice of the same material, with the addition of black satin, and cuffs and collar of black velvet, and the skirt of black satin and velvet ribbon to match, with some and rose satin ribbon, with one of these happiness of bodice to go with a suit of black satin, and a skirt of black satin, with a number of bodices to go with a suit of black satin, and a skirt of black satin, with a number of bodices to go with a suit of black satin, and a skirt of black satin, with a number of bodices

DOGS THAT WEAR DRESSES

HOW FASHION'S FADS LOOK IN PLEASURE AND CHARITY.



PATTERNS OF POLITICS.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Sir T. Longi-Simmons, England, and Baron J. Jonnesonni, New York, are at the Palmer.

Judge Cornelius Lynde, Rock Island, and Joseph D. Ayers, Lompoc, Scotland, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

George Wilson of No. 90 Huron street, a fireman on the Northwestern Railway, fell 50 degrees last November and has not been able to do hardly work. He has a wife and three children.

Otto Metzler of No. 702 West Twelfth street was cleaning house yesterday morning and carelessly drew a feather-bed over a coil of steam pipe. A mattress and quilt was ignited. The child was smothered to death.

A Mr. Durell, living on Twenty-fifth street, was thrown from a buggy in Douglas Park yesterday morning while on charges of intoxication. She was taken to the Twenty-fifth Street Station by the Park police sergeant, and thence to her home by the Twenty-fifth street squad.

Decoration-Day.

The Reports Committee, representing the various Grand Army of the Republic posts of Cook County, met in council yesterday afternoon in the Grand Army Hall, on Washington street, near La Salle. The proceedings were preliminary of the battalion commencement Decoration-day exercises, which will be held on that day, and, having accomplished the object of the meeting, adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The exercises will be held at the Soldiers' Home in the east of Lincoln Park on the 30th inst., at 9 A. M., and Saturday and the commencement of the second week are to be spent in visiting the cemeteries. Much time was spent in discussing the details of the exercises, but little of a practical nature was developed. There was some discussion about the parade on the 30th inst., but finally a practically unanimous vote was taken and every post in the county will be represented. The line of march, as published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, has not been changed. On the morning of the 30th the column will move from the Quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, which occupy the old Court-House, to the Soldiers' Home. The route will be through Lake street to Halsted, to Madison, to Ashland avenue, to the Lincoln Park entrance, to the Soldiers' Home. The column will be reviewed, as published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, but not been decided. On returning they will not have marched the entire 9½ to 10 miles from the quarters, but will be carried from the Douglas Park entrance to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where Senator Farr of St. Louis will be brought. The county posts will be the guests of honor at a banquet on Washington street.

Twenty-one Years Old.

The Reformed Church of South Chicago Church has erected yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the anniversary of the church's first anniversary of the Bible class which is conducted by Mr. S. F. Cogan. The meeting was addressed in advance of the old members present by some of the original members of the Bible Class. The sum paid during the year under the direction of Mr. C. W. Johnson. The following letter was read from Mr. Beecher:

PEEKSKILL, N.Y., May 21, 1886.—C. F. Cogan, Esq., South Chicago: I have had a very cordial invitation to be present at the anniversary of the Bible class connected with the Reformed Church, but I am not able to go. I have been confined to the house for a week, and am not able to go out. I am sorry to miss the opportunity of meeting the members of the class, and I am sorry to lose the opportunity of speaking a word of cheer to the young men. I am sure, however, that the class will be successful, and I am glad to know of the good work that is being done. Many kinds of work are going on in the world, but the most important of all is the work of training the young. Please express to the members of the class my sympathy with their work, and my hope that they will be successful in it. Yours truly, H. W. BEECHER.

PORTS FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

Prices on Electric-Light Fixtures That Seem Higher than 9 ct. Should Be.

Two weeks ago today bids were presented to the County Board by supplies of lamps, wires, transformers, etc., in connection with the electric-lighting apparatus in the various county institutions. The aggregate of these bids was about $5,000. At the last meeting of the board the bids were referred to the various committees, those for the electric and power apparatus going to the Charities Committee. Last night some commissioners kept through them in ignorance of prices of electrical materials, recommended the payment of the bills as presented, and ask for the passage of the order. It did not get through. A few of the items in the bills of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which were referred to the Charities Committee, were found to be much higher than the prices of the bill furnished to the County Board with prices of similar articles furnished to other parties in other municipalities within the last few months. The bill for the Cook County Insane Asylum, for example, includes the following items: "One plain table with canvas for connecting wire. These are delivered to the county for the lowest, containing 150 yards, and they are charged at $1 per yard—to cover long-time charge for the lease. The price of the exact same wires to be delivered from private establishments proves that this other department light companies at from 9 to 9½ cents, which is delivered to any point in the city. The City Hall lamps are just as good as the county ones and give as good a light. If the Commissioners should be compelled to pay more than the difference between electric light and coal gas, they would be charged to the county at $1.50 each. Electric lights are furnished to the city and private parties at from 9½ to $1.25. The other items of these county lighting bills seem to be proportionately high. The price of the model lamps essentially right, but the socket price. These lamps have to be turned almost perfectly to fit the sockets, and are likely to be a considerable loss on the county. A large saving must be effected by examining the bill by inspectors at a reasonable price.

At the bills are to come up for action this afternoon the Commissioners ought to "post" themselves so as to prove. They can easily obtain the information by inquiry at the Chicago Gas-House, across the front room, or from the bookkeeper of the Department of Public Works in the City Hall.

SOUR CREAM AND BUTTER.

A Manufacture Which is Said to Be Causing Considerable Damage to Legitimate Dairy Interests.

CHICAGO, May 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.] The Right Board of Trade is to last meeting passed a series of resolutions and sent the same to the members of the Senate and Congress of the United States, condemning in very strong terms the manufacture of lugus butter, and claiming the same as sold daily to be detrimental to health, etc. This is all right and proper, but what I complain of is the apparent inconsistency of that body passing these resolutions in the name of morality, when individuals and prominent members of the Board of Trade are manufacturing and selling this same article. I refer to the manufacture of sour cream and butter, which is sold in this city in large quantities. Some of the eighty wholesale commission houses on South Water street, and other parties in the city, are engaged in the manufacture of this article, which is sold as pure cream and butter

WELCOMING EMIGRANTS.

HOW ARRIVALS FROM THE OLD SOD ARE CARED FOR IN CHICAGO.

FRANCE SEEKS REVENGE.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER COMPLICATION IN MISS CORDAY'S CASE.

ENGLISH ENTERTAINMENTS.

A GIRL WHO CAN DRIVE.

WORKS IN PATMOS.

A CHICAGO FINANCIAL CAPTURED.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

ART.

THE ENGLISH SATAN.

MR. BRAGG ANSWERS.

OHIO BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.
Mortgages.
Building Loans.
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY

MARKETS.

THE COURT RECORD.

THE SOUTHERN BOOMING-BEE.

SALOON IN THE PERISCOPE.

STATE LINE.

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

WESTERN.